

Unity Government: The Details

Iraq's 275-member parliament confirmed the selection of the top seven posts for a national unity government. These posts include:

- Prime Minister: Nuri al-Maliki (Shi'a)
- President: Jalal Talabani (Kurd)
- Deputy President: Adil abd al-Mahdi (Shi'a)
- Deputy President: Tariq al-Hashimi (Sunni)
- Speaker of Parliament: Mahmoud al-Mashadani (Sunni)
- Deputy Speaker: Khalid al-Atiya (Shi'a)
- Deputy Speaker: Arif Tayfur (Kurd)

*"I intend to form a national unity government that will face the challenges of terrorism and corruption... Arms must be in the hands of the government... Each ministry will be run professionally and not as a minister's own property, dictated by the ethnic background."
- Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki, April 22, 2006*

Other Key Political Events:

- Prime Minister Maliki met his Constitutional requirements by announcing and winning Council of Representatives approval for his cabinet on May 20, 2006. On the same day, Iraq's national unity government was sworn into office.

On June 8, Prime Minister Maliki named his key military advisors:

- Minister of Defense – Lt. General Abdul al-Qadir al Mafriji (Sunni)
- Minister of Interior – Jawad al-Bulani (Shi'a)
- Minister of State for National Security – Shirwan al-Waili. (Shi'a)

Freedom Facts....

Meeting the needs of the Iraqi people is key to defeating the insurgency in Iraq. Here are some examples of projects enhancing the lives of Iraqis:

- Large and small scale water treatment facilities have been rehabilitated or constructed, expanding access to potable water for an estimated 3 million people. More projects planned, or under way, will provide access to clean water to an additional 5.4 million people at a standard level of service and will improve the water supply for rural residents.
- More Iraqis have access to sewage collection and treatment today than in 2003. Today, more than 5.1 million people have access to sewage service.
- In Saab al Bour, an electrical upgrade for the city and repairs to the Al Jwahiri High School and Taha Hussien Primary School have been completed.

And in the rest of Iraq....

- Cell phone subscribers have increased by 30% since February 2006 and by more than 200% since the end of 2004. There were virtually no cell phones in 2003.
- Hours of electrical power vary throughout the country, with the national average at 11 hours of electricity each day. The latest numbers show Baghdad averaged 8.4 hours of state-generated power. Basrah and the Northern provinces average more than 13 hours each day.
- Six fully completed health care centers have been turned over to the Ministry of Health. Fourteen clinics are 95% completed and more facilities are at varying stages of completion. These health care centers will improve the quality of Iraqi health care.



IRAQ UPDATE

Degrading the Network

Coalition forces killed terrorist Abu Musab al-Zarqawi on June 7, 2006 at 6:15PM during an air strike north of Baqubah.

In the same air strike, Coalition forces also killed Zarqawi's top lieutenant and spiritual advisor Sheik Abd al-Rahman.



Zarqawi was the operational commander of the terrorist movement in Iraq.

Zarqawi led a campaign of car bombings, assassinations and suicide attacks that have taken the lives of many American forces and thousands of innocent Iraqis.

Zarqawi's last videotaped message accused President Bush of lying about military victories in Iraq and threatened Iraqis who joined the Army or police.

Zarqawi personally beheaded American hostages and other civilians in Iraq.

Zarqawi masterminded the bombing destruction of the United Nations compound in August 2003.

Zarqawi was responsible for the hotel bombings in Amman Jordan which killed dozens of people.

Zarqawi was responsible for the assassination of an American diplomat in Jordan.

Jan 05

Divisions	0
Brigades	0
Battalions	0

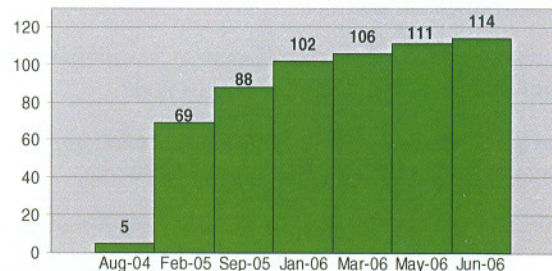
In January of '05, the Iraqi Security Forces were just being formed.

Oct 05

Divisions	1
Brigades	6
Battalions	29

In October of '05, Iraqi Security Forces started taking control of their own areas of responsibility.

Iraqi Army Battalions in Combat



➔ Iraqi Security Force Statistics

In July 2004, there were no operational Army division or brigade headquarters.

Today, 2 divisions headquarters and 18 brigade headquarters are controlling their own area of responsibility.

➔ In July 2004, there were no operational National Police units under the Ministry of the Interior.

Today all 28 authorized National Police units are in the fight with 2 battalions controlling their area of responsibility.

➔ In August 2004, there were roughly 184,000 trained and equipped Iraqi Security Forces.

Today there are over 264,600 trained and equipped Iraqi Security Forces.

➔ In August 2004, a handful of Iraqi Army battalions were in the fight.

Today there are 114 Iraqi Ministry of Defense combat battalions with 69 controlling their own areas of responsibility.

➔ The experience and ability of the Iraqi forces has also increased.

Currently, some 84% of company-level and above operations are either ISF independent or combined operations with coalition forces.

**Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for
Legislative Affairs**

703.697.6210

Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) Controlled Areas of Responsibility: 1/06

Jan 06

Divisions	2
Brigades	10
Battalions	43

■	Iraqi Army
■	Iraqi National Police

In January '06, the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) had 2 divisions, 10 brigades and 43 battalions that controlled areas of responsibility.

Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) Controlled Areas of Responsibility: 6/06

14 Jun 06

DIVs	2
BDEs	18
BNs	71

This month the ISF has 2 divisions, 18 brigades, and 71 battalions that control their own areas of responsibility.